

VETERANS MUTINY

Because Two Were Discharged from Soldiers' Home.

Officers Carry Revolvers to Protect Themselves.

PENSION MONEY

Which Was Held in Trust for the Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The old soldiers at the Yountville Veterans' home are in a state of mutiny. Two of them have been discharged from the home for disorderly conduct. Commandant Dangel has been arrested for assaulting a veteran. The officers of the institution, carry revolvers to protect themselves, and the civil authorities have been called in.

The trouble is all about an order requiring the old soldiers to turn over their pension money to the commandant for safe keeping. This rule was made to keep the veterans from squandering their money in Yountville saloons. Wilson keeper, who kept a rich harvest from the soldiers every month, is breaking the mutineers in the light and 165 of the inmates declare they will not obey the pension rule.

The board of directors of the home has imposed the commandant's course in discharging two mutineers, and has adopted resolutions declaring the pension rule must be obeyed.

MISSOURI LYNCHING.

A Negro Ex-Convict Hung by a Mob for a Vandalism.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—John Buchner, a coal miner, was hung hanging at the end of a rope, the penalty for his violations of county laws yesterday upon Mrs. Mary Clegg, a woman of a colored farmer and Miss Alice Garrison, the 19-year-old daughter of Wm. H. Garrison, a white farmer. The assaults were committed within one hour and ended within a stone's throw of each other between Valley Park and Manchester, Mo., about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The lynching took place about dawn this morning. The mob, composed of the farmers of the vicinity, gathered rapidly last night, but it was after midnight before a leader was found who could marshal the forces to stand firm. They marched across the country to Manchester, where the negro hung in jail awaiting removal to the County jail at Clayton.

Arriving at the jail there was little time wasted in getting the prisoner away from his guards and firmly bound with a rope about his neck; and 300 shotguns and revolvers being ready to empty their contents into his worthless hide, the mob was again taken up. Back to Valley park, the scene of hiscoring, he was carried or rather dragged and thereupon a true exchanging the scene of his scoring, he was yanked up with a stick that all but broke his neck, but not quite.

He was to die by strangulation. For nearly twenty minutes the mob watched his writhing as he slowly choked to death. At last the lady became still. Then, with the immunity of a platoon of regulars, the volley was fired which filled the dangling corpse with lead. Thus the mob dispersed their work done.

DRIVING OUT TRAMPS.

Chicago Will Not Let Them Stay If They Won't Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Every man who applied at the police station last night for lodgings was given a ticket on the return of which he was to be sent to the community of a platoon of regulars, the volley was fired which filled the dangling corpse with lead. Thus the mob dispersed their work done.

Such is Mayor Hopkins' plan of ridding the city of vagrants who beg shelter and food, but who are not willing to work for such things. The mayor had a conference with Corporation Counsel F. Rubens, Chief of Police, Brainerd and Chapman Harvey of the central relief committee yesterday, and this plan was agreed upon.

Mr. Harvey told his honor that every day his committee fed at least 1,500 men who have reluctantly refused to do a bit of work for what they have consumed. They are the men the mayor will put to work or drive out of the city.

The corporation counsel assured him that the vagrant act is broad enough to remedy the evil, so it was decided to try to remedy it in the manner stated.

NEW YORK STATE BAR.

Chambers and Reception of Albany for the Members.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The morning session of the annual convention of the State Bar association was devoted to a business meeting for the transaction of business relating to the internal affairs of the association.

Propositions relating to the judiciary to be submitted to the forthcoming constitutional convention will also be considered. At noon the members were entertained at luncheon at the Fort Orange Hotel. The reception to be tendered by the delegates tonight at the Delavan house for the judges of the court of appeals and the judges of the supreme court of the state will be one of the most brilliant social functions in the history of the capital.

AGAINST CIRCUMCISION.

Another "Old Idea" of a Somewhat Novel Description.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Dr. Rosenthal, a prominent surgeon of this city, has gone to Columbus to introduce a queer measure in the legislature. It provides for the abolition of the Abramitic rite on the ground that the operation is cruel and unnecessary and that it is a rite of barbarism not compatible with the civilization of the day.

The doctor holds that no religion can promote such cruelty to infants and hope to be protected in it by the law. He proposed a heavy penalty for the performance of the rite. The doctor to be persecuted under the section prohibiting cruelty to children.

We mention our customers' laundry free of charge. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 West Eighth.

LOST IN A STORM.

Sts. Brave Sailors Lost Their Lives Trying to Rescuse Others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamship Amsterdam (Dutch) from Rotterdam, January 13, arrived at the bar this morning. She had a continuation of heavy seas from all around the compass, with tremendous high seas and a very low barometer.

On Sunday, January 14, lat. 43° 21', long. 5° 18', about 11 a.m., strong northwest breeze moderated high seas, she sighted a schooner south showing an American union down and an half mast, and, making for the schooner, saw that the sea was washing constantly over her and that she was kept afloat. She had a crew of about fourteen men. The crew signalled the Amsterdam by gestures that the vessel was in a sinking condition and that they were anxious to leave the ship, shouting at the same time by throwing overboard pieces of their boats, that some had been washed over.

The captain of the steamer called his crew on deck and took the position in with the second mate. Immediately the first officer and six of the Amsterdams' crew offered themselves to make a boat and go to their rescue. No. 4 life boat left the Amsterdam and everything went all right until in the vicinity of the wreck, when a schooner with smalls capsized the boat with the result that three of the crew disappeared immediately and the remaining four succeeded in taking hold of the capsized boat.

The captain of the Amsterdam went at once to their assistance and succeeded in getting alongside, but the remaining in consequence, were not able to take hold of the life-saving apparatus, which was given to them and they were drowned with the exception of one sailor who by extraordinary presence of mind got hold of a boat and was taken on board.

Another crew presented themselves to man a second boat, but owing to the increasing wind and sea, the captain objected and postponed it until for better weather and calm sea. The Amsterdam kept in the vicinity of the wreck until when in a very snow storm she lost sight of her, and although search was made she was unable to find any trace of the wreck and presumed on her voyage. The wreck appeared to be the Amsterdams' hull.

The following are the names of the Amsterdams' crew who went to the rescue of the sinking schooner and were lost: J. McCall, first officer, aged 28 years; J. DeJong, second officer, aged 28 years; J. DeJong, carpenter; A. Boer, steward; A. E. Eschbach, quartermaster; A. Van Veen, engineer; A. Vandewiel, seaman, who was an expert swimmer and was.

He Took the Responsibility.

"But Mr. Cleveland did not do this. He did not take the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee into his confidence, nor the chairman of the house foreign affairs committee."

"He might safely and with great advantage have done so in both instances. The only member of either committee who was confident in was Senator Gray, and he was not consulted early. Besides it is easier to pass by the chairman of a committee and confide in a less important. It always breeds bad feeling. It is poor policy."

Instead of consulting with men who could have helped him, Mr. Cleveland preferred to consult his Hawaiian policy, the country and surprised the Senate, the house and the press.

"This brings me to a little analysis of Mr. Cleveland's character. I trust myself to do it, because I am his friend and admirer and always have been. I estimate his strong qualities, but I also perceive his weaknesses. One of these latter is his absolute inability to advise with any one. There is no such thing on the part of a senator, at least as committee with the president. He is very wary, who always is willing to have his views endorsed, but never to have them opposed."

"I am one of my own experiences. I was asked to the White House by the president. He said he wanted to consult me about a certain matter. He gave his views and then I gave mine. They did not coincide. The president then consulted his committee quite bitterly because I was against him. 'Great God, Mr. President,' I exclaimed, 'if you do not want me to tell you what I think, what was the use of asking me to come here?'

Cleveland and Harrison.

"I will tell you what Mr. Cleveland reminds me of," commented this senator, "and I say it with perfect respect. He is like a lump of rubber. If you press him, you get nothing out of him but resistance. Indent him, and he always flies back to the same form, the same position. You may strike him, but you get nothing in return. He is dead, irresponsible. There is no resonance in him. You cannot discuss anything with a man who has this quality. All the senators with whom I talk have had the same experience. Even the members of the cabinet, with perhaps two exceptions, meet with the same difficulty when they go to the White House. With all his commanding strength as a public leader, his great wisdom and courage, Mr. Cleveland is remarkably weak in that he fails to help out of men who are able and willing to help me to come here."

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DROPPED THE MATCH.

Carelessness of Two Men Looking into an Oil Tank.

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 17.—While waiting near the state line last night for a freight train, John Hardie of Colchester and Richard Manning of Framale, climbed upon the tank of an oil car and removed the heavy lid to investigate the contents of the tank.

The tank being almost half full was

quite dark, and one of the men ignited a match, which fell from his hand into the tank, causing a terrible explosion. Both men were buried about twenty-five feet

and will die.

Martial Law in Massa and Carrara.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A royal decree signed by all the ministers, issued today and proclaiming a state of siege at Massa and at Carrara. General Sessi, who has been appointed extraordinary commissioner, has reached the disturbed province, and has proclaimed martial law in

Massa and Carrara.

STAGE GLINTS.

R. D. MacLean, it is said, will return to the stage next fall.

George Thatcher has bought Rich and Harris' interest in "Africa."

Eloise Morgan has joined the J. C. Duff Opera company as principal soprano.

E. J. Henley, who is temporarily blind,

will probably lose partly the sight of his left eye.

Clyde Fitch is under contract to write

an original play for the New York Lyceum stock company.

Paul Potter is writing a play for A. M. Palmer. He calls it "Mission Dolores."

The scene is laid in California.

Marguerite Merion is devoting all

her time to playmaking. She is avesse,

however, to sharing her plans.

Patti Rosa will next season try the

experiment of a triple bill after the Volks

style, using plays that will show her

virtue and shewiness and cleverness.

"Lord" Beresford, alias Lassell, the

impatient convict, escaped from Greer camp

near Athelwile, Savannah, last night, in

citizens dress. He was arrested at Amer-

ican Canals Co. plant, in the milling dis-

trict of Minneapolis, was totally destroyed

by fire. Loss on building \$15,000; on

stock \$4,000.

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